REMARKS

The main independent claims are rejected as being anticipated based on Kubo et al.

However, it is respectfully submitted that that Kubo et al. does not teach or suggest an arrangement for creating a user detected vibration, featuring an elastic joint coupled between two product parts together with a low mass actuator that responds to an actuation signal, for vibrating the two elastically coupled parts of the product cover in relation to one another, as claimed herein.

The term "elastic" would be understood by a person skilled in the art to mean "capable of recovering size and shape after deformation." In other words, when the low mass actuator is vibrated, the elastic joint coupling the two product parts is deformed, then later recovers size and shape after deformation (i.e. after the low mass vibrator stops vibrating).

In contrast, Kubo et al. discloses a portable electronic device having a vibrator 36 provided in a hinge part 15 for generating and delivering a vibration to the telephone set in the main body 1. The hinge part 15 couples the main body 1 to the cover 2. The whole thrust of that disclosed in Kubo et al. is to provide the vibrator 36 in the hinge part 15 so as to be apart from the center of gravity of the entire set to increase the vibration of the telephone set when activated. However, Kubo et al. does not teach or suggest that the main body part 1 is elastically coupled to the cover 2 as the term

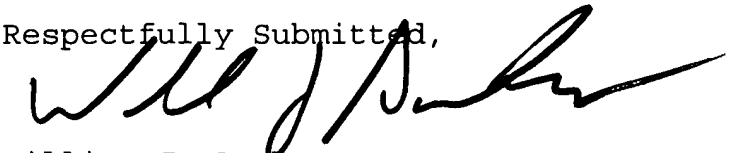
would be understood in the art. For example, in response to an actuator signal, the vibrator 36 does not cause the hinge 15 or any other part in the Kubo et al.' device to deform, then later recover size and shape after deformation, e.g., neither hinge 15 nor any other part in the Kubo et al.' device deforms by physically changing size or shape in response to any action or movement of the vibrator 36. Instead, in response to an actuator signal, the vibrator 36 merely causes the body 1 and the cover 2 (together with the hinge 15) of the telephone set to move as a whole in a manner that is different than if the vibrator 36 were located instead in the main body part 1 closer to the center of gravity. For all these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that Kubo et al. does not teach or suggest the claimed invention.

The remaining claims depend directly or indirectly from the main independent claims, contain all the limitations thereof and are deemed patentable over the cited reference for all the same reasons. Moreover, Nishiyama does not make up for this deficiency in the teaching of Kobe in relation to this claims.

Moreover, claims 15 and 16 are added to recite that the elastic joint 16 contains or encloses the low mass actuator 14 as shown in Figure 2. Substitute page 13 is added with these claims.

In light of the aforementioned remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the subject matter of all the claims is novel and contains an inventive step.

Respectfully Submitted,



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June 24, 2005
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